



# THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME I. NO. 11 HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900 PRICE FIVE CENTS

## NEW PLUMBING REGULATIONS.

### Sanitary Interests of the City to be Well Guarded.

### WORK NOW IN PROGRESS.

### CITY SCHOOLHOUSES TO RECEIVE A THOROUGH OVERHAULING.

### Plumbers Must Pass Examinations and Take Out Licenses—Something About Grease Traps.

Among the several new features recently introduced by the Government none is more important than that of Plumbing Inspection. On May 9 of the present year J. C. Duffy was appointed to the position by the Board of Health, and went actively and aggressively to work to remedy many evils of the past in what should be called sanitary plumbing, but which, owing to its slovenly performance, doesn't merit that title.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Duffy was seen by a Republican reporter at his office in the Board of Health rooms. He was immersed in a pile of papers. "I am trying," said he, "to perfect our new arrangements—arrangements which, when completed, will greatly simplify the labors of the department and materially advance the health of the entire community. When our plans are formulated and executed a complete record of every plumbing job in the city will be on file in this office. This is carrying out the plans adopted by the Board of Health of New York, San Francisco and other American cities.

"We shall demand of plumbers drawings of their work and not only the name of the contractor will be on file, but the name of the supervising mechanic. Plans for plumbing must be first submitted to this department and approved. A failure to perform the work according to the system inaugurated by the board will cause much trouble to the contractor and may jeopardize his license. It is our intention to submit all persons applying for a license to an examination regarding their mechanical ability, and those failing to pass such an examination will not be given a license."

"How about the general condition of plumbing in the city?"

"It is very bad. The work has been done poorly. The so-called Japanese and Chinese plumbers haven't the first conception of how the work should be done. Everything that they do is upside down. Why, they don't even know how to wipe a joint."

"After I have perfected the new regulations I shall make a thorough inspection of all the schoolhouses in the city. Nothing, in my judgment, is so conducive to the health of children as proper sanitary plumbing in the school houses. By the time the pupils resume their studies, after vacation, I hope to have every school house in first-class sanitary condition."

"I think, in fact know, that after Honolulu has adopted a thorough system of sanitary plumbing the monthly mortality reports will show a surprising decrease in the number of deaths."

"In my inspection of the school houses the least defective plumbing that I find will be immediately rectified."

"Our new regulations provide that in all plumbing grease traps shall be put in. These traps catch all the grease and prevent it from entering the sewers, which, if permitted, soon clogs up the pipes, doing serious harm."

### Wm. Beck's Sad Story.

### A Deep Water Sailor without Money or Friends.

A story with a sad lining was revealed Saturday in the case of Wm. Beck, late a sailor on board the ship *Erskine* M. Phelps, which reached this port from Manila on June 14th in ballast.

Beck shipped at the Philippine port for the voyage to Honolulu. A few days out he was taken with dysentery and incapacitated from work. To add to his affliction he was seized with malaria fever.

A week ago last Saturday Beck was sent to the Queen's Hospital, where he was very kindly permitted to remain until last Saturday he being without money. During that afternoon Beck greatly debilitated was taken to the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., where much kindness was shown him.

### SEVERAL OPIUM SMOKERS ARE FINED.

### Offer to Bribe Arresting Officers Refused and the Culprits Run in.

The police are making it hot for the opium smokers. Nearly every night raids are made, and the officers are seldom unsuccessful. Last Saturday night two raids were made—one by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and Officer Hanrahan, and the other by Captain Holt and Captain Opanui with posse.

and the men were not locked up.

The two captains made a raid on the house of the keeper of the Chinese cemetery up Paoa, and they corralled five smokers and two cities, besides a quantity of the drug. Ah Far, who kept the joint in the cemetery, offered the officers \$40 if they would let him and his companions go. The keeper's house in the Chinese cemetery has been under suspicion as an opium den for a long time, but not until Saturday was a raid attempted. The men were in the Police Court yesterday morning. Ah Far, who offered to give the officers the money, pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. The case against the other cemetery smokers was nolle prossed.

Chan Chin and Ah Yoo, the two men caught hitting the pipe at the rice mill, got off with a fine of \$25 apiece. That is, one of them pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. The case against the other was nolle prossed. They divided the fine and costs and left the courtroom smiling.

### AMUSEMENTS.

The Orpheum had a good-sized audience last night, and everyone present seemed to enjoy the many funny things in "The Girl from Paris." One noticeable feature about the house was the well-lit gallery. This was no doubt brought about by the reduction in price to 25 cents. The management has decided to reduce the price of seats in other portions of the house, and, beginning with to-night's performance, the price of parquette seats will be 75 cents and dress circle 50 cents. This is a very low price of admission for so good an entertainment, and crowded houses will no doubt prevail at the Orpheum from now on.

### Baccalaureate Sermon.

On Sunday evening the 1900 class of Oahu College heard the baccalaureate sermon at the Central Union Church. The sermon was by Rev. W. M. Kincaid. Subject: "Loyalty to Conviction."

### HOUSES TO BE NUMBERED

### COUNCIL MEETING ACTS ON McCANDLESS' SUGGESTION.

### An Extra Session of the Legislature May Be Held After Regular Election.

A most important decision was reached in the council meeting yesterday regarding the numbering of streets preparatory to the establishment of the long-expected mail delivery in Honolulu. The question was brought before the council meeting by Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, who explained the various systems in vogue in the cities on the mainland, expressing himself strongly in favor of that known as the Philadelphia system, under which the blocks are numbered from 1 to 100, odd numbers on one side and even numbers on the other. Before the council meeting Superintendent McCandless held a conference with Postoffice Inspector Flint, as intimated in Sunday's Republican.

The members of the council, after carefully going over the matter, authorized Superintendent McCandless to take immediate steps to divide the city of Honolulu and number the lots according to the Philadelphia plan. No action has yet been taken by the council in reference to calling an extra session of the Legislature. Messrs. F. M. Hatch, A. G. M. Robertson and Dr. C. B. Wood were called in consultation. The discussion was long and lasted, outside of the "house-numbering" matter, practically the remainder of the session. The consensus of opinion was that it would not be advisable to order a special election for the purpose of holding an extra session at once; but that an extra session could be called, if necessary, immediately after the regular election. This would meet all needs and greatly reduce the expense. Governor Dole, it was learned, also took this view of the matter. It is likely the question will come up for further discussion at a future meeting, when a final decision may be announced.

Mr. Theo F. Lansing, who only learned of his appointment as Treasurer after his return to town from Washington yesterday morning, appeared and qualified an hour before the council meeting.

Some discussion was held about the collection of the transport Sherman with the Pacific Mail wharf some time ago, but no conclusion was reached.

### YOUNG CATHOLICS HOLD ELECTION.

### New Officer Chosen For the Benevolent Union—The Cemetery Question.

The Catholic Benevolent Union of Hawaii held an interesting session last night, at which the following officers were elected:

President, J. F. Eckardt; first vice-president, M. A. Gonsalves; second vice-president, James Elyett; recording secretary, L. R. Medeiros; financial secretary, A. W. Seabury; treasurer, Father Valentine; sergeant-at-arms, V. Fernandes.

In addition, the following Board of Directors was chosen: F. C. Betters, J. R. Santos, Benjamin Guerrero, A. E. Murphy, J. A. Hughes, Julius Aschard, A. S. Nasimmento.

After the routine work the society adjourned and the 40 young men present resolved themselves into an informal meeting to discuss the cemetery proposition. The order of the Government putting the cemetery under the ban September 1, 1900 is liable to work a hardship on the Catholics, who are prohibited by church law from using a crematory. No conclusion was arrived at, although several plans were discussed.

The Portuguese Holy Ghost Society has given the benevolent union \$50 as a contribution to the poor.

## FIRST FOURTH AS A TERRITORY.

### If Promises to be Replete with American Patriotism.

### FUN AND FIRE GALORE.

### SPELL-BINDING ELOQUENCE PROMISED FROM NEW FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

### G. W. Smith, Against His Wishes, Made Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-One.

Honolulu is to have a Fourth of July celebration, consisting of a salute in the morning, parade, literary exercises, aquatic sports, field sports and fireworks and red fire galore in the evening. This program was practically decided upon last night at a meeting of American citizens held in the drill shed.

The meeting was called to order by G. W. Smith. He said that it was customary to hold such a meeting prior to the Fourth. Since the last meeting to make preparations for the celebration Hawaii has become a Territory of the United States. Hawaiians, Hawaiian-born and Americans should be recognized in the making of the program. For years he had served as chairman of the committee, and he should most respectfully and firmly decline to serve in the capacity again.

As Mr. Smith concluded his remarks T. McCants Stewart was on his feet. Recently there had been drafts on the cently there had been drafts on the public of absorbing interest. It was proper that the Fourth of July should be fittingly and becomingly celebrated. "We need," said he, "the energy and experience of our old chairman."

He was reminded of an incident in the life of General Grant. Mrs. Grant received a telegram containing, as was ascertained subsequently, important news. She opened the telegram, and after reading remarked with flushed face: "They have given us back our old commander." Congress had made her husband a general.

"We want," said Mr. Stewart, "our old commander back. We want Mr. Smith to act as chairman of this committee." (Applause.)

Mr. Stewart moved that Mr. Smith be elected chairman. There were many seconds, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Smith then thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. As he left his house he had informed his family that under no conditions would he accept the position. He knew in a perplexing situation, and he knew no way out of the difficulty except to take Mr. Stewart with him when he returned home. There had been much talk on his time as a member of the Board of Health, and recently politics had engrossed somewhat his attention. He thought recognition should be shown to former Hawaiian citizens.

On motion of Senator J. A. McCandless, Clarence Crabbe was elected Secretary of the committee.

Mr. Smith stated that there were \$975 left over from last year. This announcement was greeted with applause. Last year they had had a parade, literary exercises and fireworks. This year he had been approached by a yachtman, who favored yacht and rowing races.

On motion, the chairman and secretary were made ex-officio members of the committee to comprise 21 members; the committee to be appointed by the chairman to arrange a program and appoint sub-committees for the various events.

Mr. Stewart desired to make a suggestion to the Literary Committee. He thought that short addresses on several subjects would be the right thing. The subjects that he proposed were: "The Day We Celebrate," "American Heroes—Washington, Lincoln and Grant." There were so many people studying new conditions here that, in his judgment, this would be a good idea. At another celebration the civil characters might be taken up—say Webster, Clay and Calhoun.

Senator McCandless understood that several of the Federal officers were eloquent speakers. Judge Estee was an able and eloquent man, and he (the speaker) understood that the District Attorney was famed for eloquence. They would be only too glad to participate in the exercises. He conveyed this in the form of a suggestion to the Literary Committee.

On motion of Ed Towse it was made the sense of the meeting that the exercises should consist of a salute in the morning, parade, literary exercises, aquatic sports, field sports and fireworks in the evening.

Mr. Towse mentioned the giving of a ball, but Senator McCandless thought it would be difficult on account of funds. The ball matter might be decided upon after a canvass for funds was made.

The meeting adjourned. Subsequently Chairman Smith appointed the following committee of 21 and sub-committees: G. W. Smith and C. L. Crabbe, ex-officio; Wm. O. Smith, treasurer; T. McCants Stewart, J. J. Kelley, W. G. Smith, W. R. Farrington, E. S. Gill, J. J. McCarthy, Wray Taylor, G. W. R. King, F. L. Hoops, Ed Towse, Geo. F. McLeod, J. W. Jones, W. G. Ashley, M. E. Grossman, J. H. Fisher, A. Brown, George Stratemeyer, W. J. Coelho, C. A. Graham, J. K. Brown, or Eanes.

Literary and Musical—W. R. Farrington, T. McCants Stewart, W. G.

Smith, E. S. GMA, F. L. Hoops, Ed Towse, Wray Taylor and C. A. Graham. Finance—G. W. Smith, A. Brown and J. H. Fisher.

Decorations—George C. Stratemeyer, G. W. R. King, J. J. Kelley.

Parade—J. W. Jones, C. J. McCarthy and T. B. Murray.

Salutes—Major Eanes, George McLeod and Colonel J. W. Jones.

Sports—C. J. McCarthy, W. George Ashley, Ed Towse and M. E. Grossman.

### AT THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

### Officers of Transport Thomas Chat With Governor Dole.

Yesterday morning shortly after 9 o'clock Major Charles A. Williams of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and Captain Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., U. S. A. T. Thomas and U. S. V., called on Governor Dole at his rooms in the Executive building. Half an hour or more was spent in pleasant conversation. Both gentlemen expressed themselves as delighted, if not surprised, at the development and advancement of Uncle Sam's first outpost in the Pacific.

### AN ART LEAGUE MUSICALS HELD.

### A Most Excellent Program Enjoyed by a Large and Fashionable Audience.

There was a large and fashionable audience at the Kiloahua Art League musicale, given at the league's hall in the Model block last night.

Every number on the program was entertaining and highly enjoyable.

Miss Maud Kenney's violin solo was a rare treat to all lovers of that instrument.

Mrs. Tenny and Miss Castle's duet was rendered with skill, showing fine technique and exhibiting much feeling.

Mr. H. M. Mott-Smith touched the heart of his hearers, as he always does. He responded to an encore.

Mr. Paul Isenberg sang with feeling and responded to an encore.

Miss Tucker's class from the Kailua school performed very creditably, showing fine training.

Mrs. Mott-Smith and Miss Hyde played well, and were heartily applauded.

The musicale was without doubt the best yet given by the league.

### YOUNG ROBBINS MADE A DEPUTY.

### Selected by Attorney General Dole as an Aid-Well Known in California.

Yesterday morning Attorney-General E. P. Dole appointed Lloyd M. Robbins to be a deputy in his office.

Mr. Robbins is a member of one of the best-known and respected families in California. His father, R. D. Robbins, resides at Suisun, Solano county, and is one of the largest growers and shippers of fruit in that State. He is prominent in the Republican party of the State, having attended three national conventions as a delegate from the Third Congressional District—those of 1888, 1894 and 1900.

The new deputy is a graduate of the University of California, class of 1897. He studied law at the Hastings Law College and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He is unmarried, but is not adverse to being a candidate for matrimonial honors.

Mr. Robbins is a genial and intelligent gentleman—a young American who will make his mark in this or any other community. He came here on the *Oleic*, contemplating a visit to the Orient. So favorably was he impressed with Honolulu that he concluded to remain here.

In conversation with a Republican reporter last night, Mr. Robbins said: "What impressed me with Honolulu on entering the harbor was the shipping. It was so compact and there was such a forest of masts that I thought that there was more shipping here than even in the port of San Francisco. I am charmed with the scenic attractions of Honolulu and her people."

"The people of Honolulu can expect a large immigration of young men to these shores—young men from the best of families and with some means. I think Honolulu has a rosate future."

Mr. Robbins will enter upon his new duties at once. He will be a valuable assistant in the Attorney-General's office.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

### The First Message Will Probably Be Sent Next Week.

Eleven skilled men are busy erecting the wireless telegraph mast on the island of Lanai. The mast will be 220 feet in height and will probably be in position with instruments by the end of next week, when the first message will be sent from this island to Lanai. It is from 55 to 60 miles across the channel. The mast at Kaimuki, this island, is already erected.

## HONOLULU'S SEWERAGE PLANT.

### How Work on the System is Progressing.

### COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

### THE FIRST CONTRACT NEARLY COMPLETED BY THE CONTRACTORS.

### Reservoir, Pumping and Screen Houses—Population The Plant Will Probably Accommodate.

When will the new sewer system be completed and ready for use?

That is a difficult question to answer, and involves a number of problems in its solving. The pump and screen houses are far from completion, and the pumps are not here. They are somewhere en route between here and the East. The pumps left New York on May 1 by fast freight. Since then they have not been located.

"The new sewerage system in the magnitude of its work and the money to be expended is the most pretentious municipal improvement ever made in Honolulu or, for that matter, on the islands."

The last Legislature appropriated \$257,000 for the work. The Executive Council, called for meeting the emergencies of the plague, passed an additional appropriation of \$250,000. This sum was for the purpose of extending the system. The entire amount of both appropriations, \$507,000, will be used in the construction.

In the latter part of last July the contract was let for putting down the pipes. This was known as the first contract. It comprises the district bounded by River, Beretania, Alapai and South streets and the ocean, including a sewer on King street to Thomas Square. This contract, comprising 70,000 to 80,000 feet of pipe, is practically completed, with the exception of a main from the Fish Market to River and King streets.

The second contract, let recently, includes the district from the Asylum road to Alexander street, extending up Nuuanu valley a short distance above Judd street and including all the streets in the Makiki district. Three hundred and fifty laborers are now at work on Kapoli, Victoria, Ernest, Green, Thurston, Pensacola, Piko and other streets.

F. B. Edwards, the resident engineer, estimates that when the system is completed there will be 38.8-10 miles of pipe laid.

There are two mains to the system. The first extends from the reservoir along the beach road, through the Government reservation, thence to Halekua, Richard, Queen and Fort streets. All sewers from the reservoir to Fort and Queen streets are of concrete. Along Queen and River streets the pipe is 14 to 24 inches in diameter. The second main pipe is in South and King streets, running toward Waikiki.

The lateral pipes are from 6 to 14 inches. The pipes are laid at a depth of from 8 to 12 feet. Every 300 feet there is a manhole. Much difficulty has been encountered by the contractors in putting down the pipes. Coral rock, a substance almost impervious to the pick of the workman, has been met with, and it has been overcome only after much labor. On a number of streets macadam has retarded the work. Many old cars have been exercised by the contractors in properly replacing it when the pipes were laid and the excavations filled in.

Owing to the favorable location of Honolulu, being built on rising ground from the water-front, the sewage will have a rapid fall, accelerating it on its way to the reservoir.

The reservoir, pumping and screen houses are located on the beach road, near the Government kerosene warehouse.

The reservoir is 100 feet square and 14 feet in the clear. It is built of solid concrete, and will receive the sewage from the main, where it momentarily will stop, being assisted by the pumps on its journey to the sea.

The pump house is 71x23 feet. It contains a coal room, boiler room, pump room and office. The screen house is 24x16. Both these buildings are to be constructed of native stone and will be very handsome. The pump house chimney will be 75 feet in height.

The sewage will pass through two screens before being taken up by the pumps. Substances half an inch in diameter will be held in suspension by these screens.

There will be two pumps, each with a pumping capacity of 4,300,000 gallons every 24 hours. In addition to the pumps, there will be an emergency sewer, discharged by gravity. In case the pumps should get out of order this emergency sewer will be used.

The pumping plant is so constructed that the sewage can be pumped directly from the sewer before it enters the reservoir.

The outlet sewer is 24 inches in diameter and extends 4500 feet from the pumps into the sea. The sewage is deposited in 100 feet of water.

Provision has been made for surface water. From Hanalei street to the beach a concrete ditch 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep has been constructed.

How large a population will this sewerage system accommodate?

In building the system Chief Engineer Herrington figured a population of 80,000 persons to the acre in the business portion; in the adjacent section, going out Makiki stream and extending up School street, 30 persons, and the remaining section 20 persons. The sewerage system will accommodate a population of 80,000 persons.

erage is proportioned to carry for that population.

Mr. Edwards, the resident engineer, figures that one mile of pipe in the residential part will carry one-third of a cubic foot of sewage per second, the system thus accommodating a population of 15,000.

It is doubtful if the district included in the first contract can use the sewerage before the 1st of September, and the whole system will probably not be completed before November.

Vincent & Belser have the contract for laying the pipe. Contractor Davis for building the pump and screen houses and Wilson & Whitehouse for constructing the outlet sewer.

### NEW MANAGER OF KONA.

### The Mill Completed and the Plantation in Fine Condition.

F. W. McClesney, George H. Robertson and John McCandless, who lately returned from an inspection of the Kona plantation, were very much pleased with their trip.

Mr. McClesney said yesterday that the mill is completed and running very satisfactorily. There had been in the neighborhood of 200 tons of sugar made this year, and in December they will begin grinding this year's crop, which will be about 3000 tons. Rains of late have been plentiful and the cane was looking fine. The laborers, who gave some little trouble, are now satisfied and are all at work. No further trouble is anticipated.

H. M. Overend, who has had many years' experience on plantations and railroads and who has the confidence of the directors, has been placed in charge of the plantation as manager.

Regarding the change in the agency, Mr. McClesney said he did not think any would be made. He had heard some talk of it on the streets, but no action that he knew of had been taken.

### DIPLOMACY VS. BLACKSNAKES

### MAUI JAPANESE DEMAND RETURN OF THEIR CONTRACTS.

### While Awaiting the Return of Their Emissaries to Honolulu, Riot is Narrowly Averted.

The Japanese laborers on the island of Maui are having a hard time getting accustomed to the change brought about by the Act of Congress admitting Hawaii as a Territory. A week ago yesterday matters quieted down at Hamakua, and at Lahaina, where the big Pioneer mill plantation is located, and in the fields of the Wailuku Sugar Co. things have quieted down and the laborers are at work as usual. Trouble has so far been averted at Kihui, by the prompt action of Manager Pogue in keeping the agitators off the plantation.

The Paia Japanese laborers did not understand why their contracts were withheld from them and threatened trouble. They were finally made to understand that the law as passed by Congress made their contracts all void from and after the 1st of the month. This was entirely independent of whether they got their old contracts back or not. They insisted on having their papers, but the plantation managers who were in session at Wailuku thought that they could not get the matter straightened out until the end of the month, at which time all contract laborers were promised their papers. After considerable discussion, the Japanese came to the conclusion that this was fair and went back to work.

The centre of the disturbances the past week has been Spreckelsville where there are five camps and some 2,800 to 3,500 Japanese employees. The work of the United States Census was delayed by the strike, as the Japanese thought the enumerators and their interpreters were some kind of secret agents of the police, who simply wanted to get the names of the ringleaders for use in case of a serious riot.

The enumerator who really got mixed up in a melee was a Hawaiian. When the Japanese showed fight, he saw that they were mistaking him for a police officer of some kind and the best thing he could do was to postpone his census taking until a more pleasant day. The interpreter, however, wishing to square himself with his countrymen, stopped to make explanations and they picked upon him with sticks and any other handy weapon of offense.

An attempt was made to select the men who led this attack upon the enumerator and seven were identified and arrested. Later in the day another Japanese was arrested for rioting, but in his case the offense was different. Before the seven prisoners could be taken away to Wailuku on a train, the Japanese began to flock to the railroad from several of the camps, where they were met with blacksnake whips wielded by accustomed lunas and others. The Japanese retreated and awaited reinforcements, but when the crowd began to get uncomfortably large and their action ominous of serious trouble, Manager Lowrie of Spreckelsville was coaxed enough to advance directly toward them accompanied only by his plantation interpreter.

Many of the Japanese were soldiers, indeed it is claimed that fifty percent of them have had more or less service in the Japanese army. They had made some attempts at a semi-military formation, or organization, and if Mr. Lowrie had been less persuasive and less influential with them, they would probably have been serious trouble. As it was, his words began to have the desired effect and they allowed the prisoners to be taken to Wailuku jail, at which place their trial was set for Saturday, the 23rd.

Up to the time of the leaving of the steamer no attempt had been made to rescue the prisoners, though, of course, rumors to that effect were soon set afloat. It is to be hoped that the worst has passed and that when the committee which went to Honolulu to confer with the Japanese Consul and the Immigration companies returns, the Japanese will all return to work.

### MAKES SUBMISSION TO BULLER.

### LONDON, June 14.—General Buller reports to the War Office as follows: "Headquarters at Laing's Nek, June 14.—General Lytton yesterday received the formal submission of the town of Wakkerstroom, which the enemy is believed to have completely evacuated."

"The Dorsets, who have been unlucky, had a chance at Almonds Nek and showed themselves to be as good as any others. About 150 yards at each end of Laing's Nek tunnel is blown in, and it will require several days to remove the debris. The line otherwise is unharmed and open to the reversing stations and also to Sandpruit."

A Boer bulletin, issued June 12 at Machadodorp, said:

"Both wings of the federal forces touched the advancing army at 1 a. m. yesterday. Fighting continued until dark. The enemy, though in overwhelming numbers, were checked along a line of 35 miles, and the burghers succeeded in driving back their right wing five miles. Two burghers were killed and 10 wounded."

Another Machadodorp announcement is that the first regiment of General Buller's force attacked Almonds Nek, and was "annihilated," but as the British were in overwhelming force the burghers were compelled to abandon the Nek.

A dispatch from Lourenço Marques, dated yesterday, says:

"President Kruger is holding on to his gold and issuing paper notes from a press in his executive car. The Boer Government's coin in stock is exhausted, and the officials are now paying out plain gold disks stamped. Some who have declined to accept, notes have taken their salaries in gold bars. The Boer Government is still paying out much gold in that way."

"Two steamers arrived at Lourenço Marques yesterday, bringing several thousand tons of supplies consigned to Portuguese merchants, but destined for the Boers. One hundred Americans, Frenchmen, Germans and Hollanders have arrived there by various steamers, en route for the Transvaal. Mr. Crowe, the British Consul-General, has large stocks of clothing for the British prisoners, but he will not forward these until he gets assurance that the Boers will not take them for their own use."

General Buller will be unable to advance further until he gets supplies. Nearly every farmhouse, as the troops passed flew a white flag. The British took nothing without paying for it, and a brisk business was done in milk, eggs, bread and chickens by the thirty housewives, who were pleased to get so much English money. One woman, whose husband and two sons have been fighting, said:

"You British are unlike our people. They took my horses in exchange for sheep and mules, and made me make butter, which I sold for 1 shilling, sending to have my men come home at once."

Usually the first question a Boer woman puts is: "Will my husband be shot if he is captured?"

One young man was pulled from under a bed and he went on his knees begging the British patrol not to shoot him.

General Buller had a sharp skirmish at Piesburg on June 12. The Boers had been aggressive along the whole Piesburg-Senekal line, and menaced Piesburg in force. The British outposts retired to the village. General Buller held the attention of the Boers in front with two guns, while yeomanry were sent around to their rear and drove them off, with a loss to the British of three wounded. Two patrols were also wounded. President Steyn is at Uitenhage. His presence there is supposed to account for the Boer activity. The Lourenço Marques correspondent of the Times, says: Among the Boer agents here there is talk of negotiations being opened with a view of securing peace. The nature of these negotiations is not made public. Mr. Woolmer has arrived here. He declares that he intends to take no further part in the fighting.

The British prisoners at Nootgedacht are suffering terribly from cold, and arrangements are being made to provide them with shelter. Their rations are identical with the scanty fare served out to the burghers.

## BOERS ELUDE THE ENGLISH.

### They are Still Capable of Making Strong Resistance.

### RETREAT AFTER FIGHTING

### BURGHERS CLAIM TO HAVE SUFFERED VERY LITTLE LOSS.

### Belief That Buller's Advances Will Be Delayed Because of Lack of Supplies for His Army.

LONDON, June 15.—That Commandant-General Botha should have been able to stand for two days against Lord Roberts and then retreat without losing any guns or having any of his men captured is taken to mean that he has a force which the British must still reckon as formidable when acting defensively. The pacification of the whole Transvaal, especially the wide spaces, far from the railways, is looked upon as a business requiring months rather than weeks. Meanwhile, everything goes well for the British army.

The War Office has made public a dispatch from General Buller accepting the congratulations of Secretary of State for War Lord Lansdowne, in which he says:

"The Dorsets, who have been unlucky, had a chance at Almonds Nek and showed themselves to be as good as any others. About 150 yards at each end of Laing's Nek tunnel is blown in, and it will require several days to remove the debris. The line otherwise is unharmed and open to the reversing stations and also to Sandpruit."

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